Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University ,

Nanded.

Faculty for Humanities

Department of Geography

Proposed Outline Submitted for the Degree
of
Doctor of Philosophy

Subject

"A Geographical Study of Rural Settlement In Daund Tahsil , Pune District."(MAHARASHTRA)

Research Student

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Introduction-

Food, clothes, shelter, education and health are the basic need of human beings. 'Shelter' is a very significance need in other human life. Human has been trying hard to solve the need of 'shelter' over time. The term 'shelter' is said, to reside in Geographical language. 'Settlement' is a part of human culture. The human being had been lived in a cave with wandering in the forest during the ancient times. The activities of forest produce fruits, tubers, hunt, fishing etc. were done by humans for livelihood. During the Mesolithic period, due to the need for cereal grains, man used the first fruit to use the tree and the use of the saliva for the purpose of the visit and to use the village, the branches, the wood, the leaves of the forest for the shelter. The ancient human had suffered with the suspicion of food, clothing, and shelter. In time, there was a development such as family, tribe, community and temporary settlement. While selecting the seats of the human camp, it started to like the river bank, the shore, the beach, the safer place. That period, the human group started hunting, farming, fishing, and animal husbandry.

Antarctica, Tundra region, Greenland island, high mountain region, desert areas do not develop habitat due to human nature and weather. Human habitat and plant life are significance components. Mammon is used during permanent residency. Animal husbandry is need in man's cultivation. The animal husbandry profession runs perfectly in grassy areas. Land plays an important role in the area of land space. There is a need for farming, land for housing, to keep fixed location. River has been used by the river to solve the problems of permanently drinking water in the village from the camp. In ancient times, many cultures have emerged on the bank of rivers. Egyptian culture in the Nile river valley, Harappa and Mohenjodad culture in the Indus river valley, Mesopotamia culture, Chinese culture etc. Due to sustainable colonization, farming in nearby areas has become easy to farm, and it is easy to pay attention to livestock. This period, the problem of food were being solved by fruits. Water was being supplied by large scale irrigation schemes, canals, dams, wells, coupling bunds. Due to the increase in sustainable farming, permanently populated areas were created. The clay slopes and livestock cattle were the main signs of domestication.

The medieval period, The forts, malls, mosques, temples, palaces, miner, churches etc. built. In that era agricultural and animal husbandry development were very large. The forts were being builted by soil, stone, wood for construction. The size of this period has increased. Small water wells were dug for drinking water, protecting walls for villages, protecting pets, this progress made by humans in this period. That period, human farming, trade, transportation, animal husbandry, these businesses were doing business for livelihood. Medieval periods are known as TamoYuga or KrishnaYuga. This period many new towns were created in Western and European countries. That period, the city like London, Paris and Rome were developed. The medieval period, the

population of the world's cities was between 1000 and 50000. This period, the main types of Hindu towns and Mughal Nagare appear. There are many cities in the valley of river Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra, Godavari, Kaveri, Tape, Krishna and Bhīma in India. The Hindu nation had never been stable during the revolutionary period, but the cities of the Mughal period succeeded in large scale urbanization. Many Muslim rulers gave new names to cities, such as Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad, Daulatabad etc.

Cities in Europe and Western countries involve in the 15th century. In the pre-industrial era, new discoveries were started. Painting, printing, music, tourism, marine routes, dance etc., gained importance. In the same period, the development of cottage industry, architecture, sculpture, handicraft was developed. There was increase in the food grain business, thereby encouraging civilization. Small towns have become a metropolitan city. Venice, Rome, Paris, Madrid, Pittsburgh, Kopenhagan, Geneva, London etc. were publicized. In the 15th century, Columbus discovered the USA continent. Thus, the European nations migrated to the new world. In the USA, Chicago, Pittsburgh, such a plow develops. Roads, straight, pedestrian roads, parks, playgrounds, theaters, administrative buildings, prisons etc. are found. In India, many civilizations were developed in the pre-eidoge revolution. During the 15th century, habitations developed under the control of Rajput, Nizam, Mughal, Maratha, Sultan, Peshwa, Portugal, French, Dutch, and British. During this period, settlements in Pune, Mumbai, Matheran, Panchgani, Kolhapur, Janjira, Mahabaleshwar, Nashik, Solapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Amravati and other parts of this region were created.

The Industrial Revolution, the development of rural habitations was very fast. In the modern times, rural development studies have increased and developed following the formation of the surface design. Water is most need for agriculture and industry because water is the main requirement for rural habitation. In the areas of Ganges Plain, Deccan plateau, coastal areas, islands, mountainous areas in India, colonies or settlements at river, pond, sea coast, hill top are established. Also, social, political, economic, and social factors influence the rural development. ‘Varna’ system and ‘Caste’ system in India affect social system.

In today's modern century, services such as rural health, education, roads, electricity, water, employment, clinics, banks, telephones, mobile, market, internet, small scale industries are available very little. Services on the size of rural settlement depend on some extent. If there is a market.

Settlement, Meaning & Definitions

There is a lot of skill in the study of the settlement, and the term "settlement" is a transformation of the Latin-language terminology. Generally, ‘a

settlement is a group of homes'. Mankind is the same as living in the study of inhabited geography. Shelter This requirement is met by human habitation. Kohn C. F. (1951), according to the opinion, "Individual homes and other facilities established on the basis of road patterns, in general, appear in a group, according to the hierarchy, from the common agricultural house to the junior cities and the metropolis." According to Rally's Lion (1961), "the habitation displays the inhabitant of the human race, in which they reside, store or otherwise use it." To compile the needs of the human being, the design of houses, settlements, wadi, khurda, Budruk, village, village, city metropolis, Megalopolis etc. are included. The human waste has two main types of permanent and temporary things. Grassroots developments near the city are developed. They grow as suburbs. The French Geography expert, Viadal de Blach (1911) has a definition of living geography under the human foundation head. According to Jordanian, "inhabited geography is the study of the landscape of cultural landscapes." According to Gosal (1972), "the study of differentiation in the expression of settlement, process, and surface is studied."

Nature of the Study

Man is a social animal. Since ancient times, the group was lived here. Today, people are trying to live in human space. Out of the group brother, there was a spring of origin. The ancient human habitation was not stable. Initially, there were two or three houses or a small house structure. By the time, the development of ecologically indigenous development took place rapidly. The nature of the habit is primarily due to farming, logging, fishing, collection of tubers, gathering of fruits, processing of fruits and vegetables. Over time, the nature of the business has changed. Different Suns & Utsav, Fairs, Festivals, Travels, Events, Jatra, Yatra etc; People come together from this point forward, the concept of urban domination emerges. There is a relation between the work of the colonization and the very close of human beings. Relation between the workplace and the development of the settlement is found. Industries dependent on primary occupation are mainly found in the rural region. Indus, Godavari, Pravara, Kaveri, Krishna, Bhima, Brahmaputra, Ganga river valley have many settlements and cities. Ancient Sindhu culture, Nile culture and Mesopotamia culture were destroyed by human and natural causes. In the development of human habitation, the impact of rivers, lakes, hill tracts, agriculture, landmarks, weather, canals, water, economic activity etc has been affected.

Scope of the Study

There has been progress on human history over time. Humans have benefited themselves in harmony with the environment. Human habitation is always dependent on the process of human and nature, so the habitat is studied in the geology. The branch of the Geography is studying in the neighborhood, is called 'Settlement Geography'. After human development, the population was created. Due to the stagnation of human beings,

it has been possible to fulfill the social, economic and cultural needs of the people. Habitat is a time-scale regional system. Very little part of Earth is favorable. In the favorable region, there has been growth and development in the area. Rural settlement is broad and expansive. Rural domicile is different from the region. The size of the distribution is affected. Natural and human factors affect the size and distribution of the population. The effect of many colonies on the events of history is above the colonization. Due to migration, there is cultural development in the area. Migrating increase in urbanization, increase in population, increase in different problems due to migrations. The distance between the settlement and the services sector prevails. The range of domains depends on the settlement agreement. In every habitat, there are cultural and cultural aspects along with natural, human elements. The influence of religion, social organization, social system, life system is dominated. All the above factors are affect on the growth and development of the region. They are able to live in the neighborhood due to social, economic, cultural and educational development. The rural settlements are small and natural in nature. Cultural development leads to further process of civilization. The basic needs of the rural dwellers are fulfilled, the latest needs of the people in urban areas are met. There is a close relationship between the need for human development and the development of civilian class. Growth development has been done on time.

Significance of the Study

Human habitation is studied in inhabited geography. Human habitation is significance in human geography. The culture of human habitation exists. Cultural progress is important for the development of the nation. Social and economic processes are carried out in the past. Places of interest, study in the geography of the particular region. It is necessary to understand the revolution of settlement in ancient times. The role of the agricultural sector is need for the development of world and in India. Study in geography is need for planning the settlement. This study helps in understanding the lack of habitat, problem, development of the state. Comparison of rural and urban settlements is possible due to the study of habitat geography. Since ancient times, the study of the development and erosion of the settlement is done in the past. This helps in understanding economic, social, and educational relations. Shelter today is an important human need. Man sleeps artificial insemination for self defense, fatigue, and living. Grassier development always comes from the habitat construction. It is related to construction and culture and it has a historical background. Rural dwellers, temples, meeting courts, schools, madarsas, mosques, churches, gurudwara, public halls meet cultural requirements. For the citizens, the city's growth, development, decadence, vitality.

The world's 2/3 of population lives in rural areas. The population lives in a very large number of rural areas in a large developed & developing country. India is a country

of villages. Nearly 72 percent of India's population lives in villages. That is why Mahatma Gandhi had said, that he had gone to the village. Due to the large number of people living in rural areas of India, it is necessary to study rural settlements and habits of people. Because of the study of people's business, economic activity, living standards, health, homes in rural areas, rural people will benefit greatly. There is no such facility available in rural areas today. Rural people will not be able to migrate if they get all the facilities in rural areas. Living your life better in the rural areas of the world. This study is needed to improve the living, economic, social, political and cultural conditions of the rural people.

Problems of the Study

India is a country of villages. Therefore, the villages should be given a large number of attention, but even today the villages are not given much attention. As more services are addressed in the urban area. It is also necessary to give attention to rural areas. There is not enough significance in our country as far as rural areas, but in the future the rural area will be more important.

Homes in rural areas are of different construction materials, these uneven shapes, designs, types, and uneven distribution. Inadequate measures like improper housing, old houses, irregular water supply, electricity load, lack of health facilities, poor roads, low level services and communication equipment have not been developed.

Review of Literature

Rural Aboriginal research has been conducted for many years at global, country, state, regional, and local level. The place of residence in human life is unique. There is a large number of material available in the developed country in the context of urbanized habitats in the inhabited geographical area, but nowhere in the world where the literature is available in our developing country. In India, there is a large number of activities on rural colonization.

Shendge B.P.(2012) has undertaken enormous study of rural settlement in Jintur and Pathari talukas of Parbhani district. The study of the factors affecting the distribution, distribution, and distribution of rural habitats in the districts of Jintur and Pathari talukas have been made mainly.

Kumbhar (1972) has undertaken a regional study of the rural settlement in the Nira river valley, and it has studied the design, type and occupation of rural rural areas.

Pawar N.V.(1987) He has done research on the geographical analysis of rural habitat in Beed district and has studied the geographical and cultural factors that affect the rural settlement structure.

Varat T.M.(2000) has done geographical analysis of the rural settlement in Pravara river valley of Ahmednagar district. In the Pravara river valley, the study of distribution, type, and distance between the villagers and the development of rural development....

Keskar S.B.(2016) his research, conducted rural geographical studies in Karjat and Jamkhed talukas of Ahmednagar district, in which he reviewed the rural type of type, size, distance, service facilities.

Kulkarni S.P.(2012) has done a special study of rural settlement in Ahmednagar district in his memory. In this, he has studied rural settlement, type, size, distance, etc. He is examined the influence of some selected physical & cultural variables on the distribution of settlement co relation technique is used.

Jadhav.B.S.(2000) In the M.Phil. Dissertation Spatial organization of rural settlements of Khandala taluka, Satara district present the organizational structure of rural settlement in satara district.

Kaushic (1959) has studied the settlements of Dhehradun Valley and Jaunsar Bawar which are drained by Yamuna and Tons respectively. In dun Valley linear settlement lie along roads and Canals. Most of the remaining settlements are confined between 380mt. to 900mt.in the region.

Mukerjee. A.B.(1953) He studied Jat settlement and habitation and valuable contribution in this field. He has also work on Moradabad and Bijnor District, He has described growth and distribution of rural settlement. Explained the various types and patterns, give some suggestion for the development of rural settlement.

Bhattacheraya (1956) has studied the settlement pattern in the upper Ganga plain of U.P. He has mainly concentrated on the study of settlement of Jat, Rajput, and Ahirs. He has found that they preferred to live close together in large agglomerated habitation and Hut necessarily close to the farm.

Ahmad E. (1948) has given details about study of settlement of both rural and urban in the long settled fertile state of U.P. He also described the Indian village pattern based largely on the study of one inch topographical maps.

Prasad A. (1969) Has studied ," Rural settlements of Chotanagpur." Has explained their evaluation, types and spatial distribution. He also correlated physical landscape with various aspects of settlements.

Lahiri (1950) has done the study of typical settlement of Ajoy Barakar basin and stressed the physical growth of settlement through successive stage of young maturity and old.

Grover Neelam(1985) He has studied the rural settlements: A cultural-Geographical Analysis- A case study of Northern Haryana", historical an ancient cultural comprise six different cultural group dominantly are Rajput, Gujjer, Jat, Kanet each particular their own genera device.

Singh (1950) has made the analysis of landscape of tribal villages named – Bharabharis, in the Chotanagpur pleatu , with habitations on plants and field at lower levels and has established the role of environment on the mode of life fall the communities living in villages.

Vishwanath (1956) has studied the settlement pattern of the deltaic district of Thangavur in Tamilnadu. Liner settlements predominate in the alluvial tract along the sandy coast, whereas the nucleated settlements are mainly found in the black soil region and scattered settlements predominate in less fertile soil region.

Trewartha (1946) has the view that the compact rural villages in U.S.A. reflect colonization by homogeneous ethic or religious groups.

Brunhenes (1953) in his study he explained that houses and highways are the two fundamental facilities and settlements are topographical expression of their grouping or arrangements.

Demanngeon (1920) emphasized the study of field ownership, cultivation, building material, house types and the distribution of towns, rural settlements and human habitation.

Grosaman (1971) has emphasized the theory of location of rural settlements with the process of the migration oh people from one settlement to other. People development and settlement are correlations.

Losh (1954) has shown the deviation of the market areas of the central place for different sizes of region and gave mathematical solution through equations.

Chisholm(1973) Studied rural settlement and land use. Distance is the central theme of this book, an attempt to provide a systematic account of certain features of rural settlement and land use.

Vidal de la Blache (1912) was a french settlement geographer, who studied human geography in detail. Human activity can change settlement pattern and also his affect on growth of settlement. He was also discuss physical factors affects on settlement growth.

Matui (1932) was Japnis geographer who analyzed rural settlements geography quantitatively. He suggested that his technique is more useful in shape, size and growth of settlement.

Limitation of the study

This research is from Daund Tahsil of Pune district in the state of Maharashtra. In this research, the study of village settlements / colonies in the tehshil will not have any scope for the study of urban colonies. It also does not study much about the population in rural areas. For rural areas, regional planning, organizing, distribution of livelihood, resuscitation, housing, and other facilities etc., this research is limited only to Daund tahsil.

Study Area

Pune district are 13 tahsil. They are Ambegaon, Bhor, Baramati, Haveli, Indapur, Junner, Khed, Mulashi, Maval, Purandar, Shirur ,Velhe and Daund. Daund taluka consisting 102 villages and one urban center. Geographically this region extents from 18^0 18'' North to 18^0 40'' North latitudes and 74^0 06'' East to 74^0 50'' East longitude. The study region is drained by river Bhima on both north and east parts of tehsil. Shirur tehsil north west parts, Haveli tehsil west side, south west side Purandar tehsil, south middle side Baramati tehsil, south east side Indapur tehsil & Ahmednagar district Shrigonda , Karjat boundary in Eastern parts of Daund tehsil. The total area of study region is 1288.04 Square Kilometers. Daund tehsil extend north to south length is 75 km & east to west length is 45 km. This area under the Deccan plateau, area is flat terrain. The study region height is 500 to 600 mt. in MSL.

The river Bhima and its tributary Mula, Mutha are dominating in study region. Some lake are available Warvand, Kasurdi etc.The study region experienced semi arid climate, Hot and Dry climate. May is hottest (30.6) month and January (20.4) is lowest temperature. The slope of this region is west to east. The region under the rain shadow zone & scanty rainfall observed there. June highest (500 to 750mm) rainfall & December lowest rainfall (0.85mm) in Study region. The study region found major three types of soils. They are Deep Black soils (60%), Medium black soil (25%), Coarse shallow soils (15%).The soil fertility supports for growing sugarcane, groundnut, jowar, bajara, onion etc. The study region has less percent of trees, area found the scatterly distributed deciduous trees. The study region irrigated land is 74,463 hectares (58.05%). Transport & communication system very good developed study region. Daund railway junction, Solapur Pune National highway, other major state roads are available in study region. The Kurkumbh is a Industrial area.

According to 2011 census, The Daund tahsil total population is 3,82,535 (Male- 1,98,269 & Female- 1,84,266). The density is 297 persons per sq. Km.

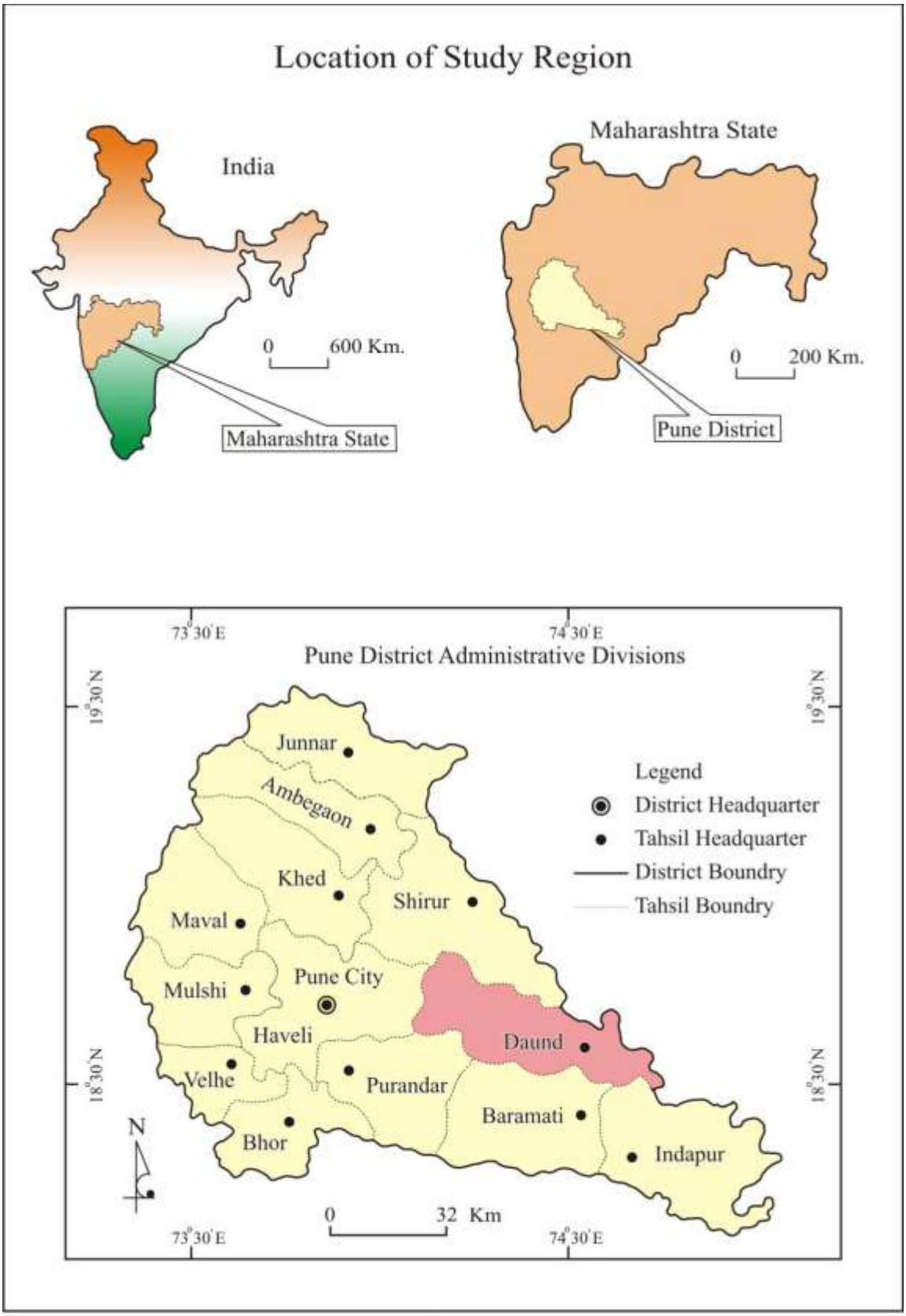
Location of Study Region
India
0 600 Km.
Maharashtra State
Maharashtra State
0 200 Km.
Pune District
Pune District Administrative Divisions
73°30'E
74°30'E
19°30'N
18°30'N
Junnar
Ambegaon
Khed
Shirur
Maval
Mulshi
Pune City
Haveli
Daund
Velhe
Purandar
Baramati
Bhor
Indapur
Legend
District Headquarter
Tahsil Headquarter
District Boundry
Tahsil Boundry
N
0 32 Km

Fig. 1.1

Hypothesis

1. There is an impact of physical and human factors on the growth and development of rural settlement.
2. The economic activity affect the settlement.

Objectives

1. To Study the growth and evaluation of settlements.
2. To understand the impact of physical and human elements on the distribution of settlements.
3. To analyze demographic features of settlement.
4. To study the types and patterns of settlement.
5. To Study the types of houses and home-building material in the study area.
6. To suggest the pattern and sites for new planned settlement.

Data Base

The information will be collected through primary and secondary resources for this research.

1.Primary Source -

The information will be collected with help of Questionnaires, in Village Survey. The information are collect the Interviews and Observations the Study region Villages.

2.Secondary Source-

The information will be collect through the following secondary data. Indian Resource Center, Government of India, Government of Maharashtra, Economic Reports, Magazines, Reference Books, M.Phil., Ph.D. Thesis, News Papers, Information booklet, Research paper, Tehshil office, Circle office, Indian toposheet, District handbook, Varies Websites etc.

Research Methodology-

1. Using some Various Cartographic Techniques- Maps, Statistical Methods.

2. Detail Examination of SOI Toposheet.

3. To analyzing distribution and Settlement Pattern use –

Chi- Square (x2) Method.

4. Use Christralar - Central Place Theory , Services center in rural settlement.

5. Distance between Rural Settlement, using formula.

6. Average Population of Rural Settlement, using formula.

7. Rn Value – using Clark & Evince (statistical Method) formula.

8. To Identify the Types of Rural Settlement , using Mandala Dispersions Index Method.
9. Services in Rural Settlement, using formula.

10. Using Computer & GIS Techniques to study the settlement growth analysis by circle level dada.

Chapter Scheme

Chapter No. 1. Introduction-

Introduction, Meaning & Definition , Nature of the Study, Scope of the Study, Significance of the Study, Need of the Study, Problems of the Study, Review of the Literature Study Area, Limitation of the Study , Hypothesis, Objectives, Data Base & Research Methodology, , Chapter Scheme, References.

Chapter No. 2. Introduction to the Study Region-

Introduction, Location, Relief, Drainage System, Climate, Natural Resources, Natural Vegetation, Agricultural Land use, Industries, Transport & Communication, Population Characteristics, Religious & Cultural composition, Tourist places, Irrigation, Center Services Places, Rural Settlements.

Chapter No. 3. The Growth and Distribution of Rural settlements-

Introduction, Rural settlements Growth in Daund Tahsil, Rural settlements Distributions in Daund Tahsil, Population Growth and Distribution in Daund Tahsil, Primary activity in Daund Tahsil- Agriculture, Dairy Farming, Kukut Palan, Goat Farming etc., Secondary activity in Daund Tehsil- Industries(Chemical, Sugar, Gur & Other).

Chapter No. 4. The Size, Shape, Space, Types and Pattern of Rural settlements-

Introduction, The Rural Settlement Size, Rural Settlements Shape and Space, Types in rural settlements and Distribution, Pattern of rural Settlement and Distributions.

Chapter No. 5. Rural Dwellings , Rural House Types and Houses Building Material-

Introduction, Rural settlement Dwellings, Rural Houses, Rural Houses Types, Rural Houses Building Material, Distribution of Houses.

Chapter No. 6. Rural Central Places and Rural Services-

Introduction, Rural Central Places in Daund Tahsil – A Case Study, Rural Services in Daund Tahsil.

Chapter No. 7. Site and Location of Rural settlement-

Introduction, To study rural settlements Site, The study Location of rural settlement, To Suggest the site & location ,the give the Distribution.

Chapter No. 8. Conclusion, Finding and Suggestions, References, Bibliography, Appendices.

Year-wise Plan of Work and Targets to be Achieved –

1st Year - Chapter No. 1. Introduction.

Chapter No. 2. Introduction to the Study Region.

Chapter No. 3. The Growth and Distribution of Rural settlements.

2nd Year - Chapter No. 4. The Size, Shape, Space, Types and Pattern of Rural settlements

Chapter No. 5. Rural Dwellings , Rural House Types and Houses Building Material.

Chapter No. 6. Rural Central Places and Rural Services.

Chapter No. 7. Site and Location of Rural settlement.

3rd Year - Chapter No. 8. Conclusion, Finding and Suggestions, References, Bibliography, Appendices, Printing, Binding etc.

The above are give the three year planning in year wise and last month of each year will be achieved the target.

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